

Southwick Urban District Council



**ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1969**

ROSETTA C. BARKER, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

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HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE *

Councillor R.G. Barber	-	Chairman
Councillor G.B. Wey	-	Vice Chairman
Ex Officio	-	Councillor W.H. Blagden, C.B.E., C.C. (Chairman of the Council)
Members	-	Councillor J.W. Hobbis Councillor Mrs. N.T. Johnstone Smith Councillor Mrs. V. Joyce Councillor A.J.A. Merrick

* (as at May 1969)

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health - Rosetta Barker,
M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector - E. Ismay *

Clerical Staff - Miss C.A. Cheney
Mrs. J.L. Bancroft

Rodent Operator - A.J. Bowles

* Holds (a) The Certificate of the late Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board.
(b) The Certificate of the late Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

Telephone :
Shoreham-By-Sea 4242

Public Health Department
St. Wilfrid's,
Ham Road,
Shoreham-By-Sea,
Sussex. BN4 6PR

May 1970.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Southwick Urban District Council.

I submit my Annual Report for the year 1969, compiled in accordance with the requirements of the Public Health Officers Regulations 1959.

Southwick's estimated Mid-Year Home Population was 11,360 being 150 less than in 1968.

The Birth Rate for Southwick was 11.9 as compared with a Rate for England and Wales of 16.3. The Death Rate (all ages) for Southwick was 12.5 while that for England and Wales was 11.9.

The commonest cause of death was Cardiovascular disease (49.7% of total deaths) with Cancer second in frequency (26%) and diseases of the Respiratory system third (14.4%).

Complaints were received during the year of pollution of the bathing beach and so the controversial question of the method of sewage disposal in a coastal town was again raised.

Important new legislation came into operation in 1969 with the passing of the Housing Act 1969 about which more is said on pages 29 and 30.

I thank the Housing and Public Health Committee, the other Chief Officers and the staff of my department.

Rosetta Bawker

Medical Officer of Health.

S O C I A L C O N D I T I O N S A N D S T A T I S T I C S

Southwick is a small urban district situated on the south coast about five miles west of Brighton and about six miles east of Worthing.

The town is mainly residential. The chief industries carried on in the town are thermo-plastic injection moulding; electricity production; engineering; dyeing; sheet metal work; the manufacture of lingerie and work in connection with the harbour and adjacent docks. (Sherry, timber and ballast are included in the shipments unloaded at the Port.)

The District is divided into five wards for local government electoral purposes. The five wards are each represented by three Councillors.

Area in acres	1,127
Registrar General's Estimated Mid-Year Home Population (1969)	11,360
Density of population: persons per acre (June 1969) :	10.08
Rateable Value as at 1st April, 1969	£869,487
Estimated Product of penny rate (1969-1970)	£3,510
All dwellings in the District	4,358
Council dwellings as percentage of all dwellings	26.1

There are 62.3 acres of recreation areas, comprising 10 areas. The areas range in size from 21.8 acres to 0.5 acres. The areas and facilities provided in each area are as follows:-

- 5 Football pitches
- 2 Hockey pitches
- 3 Cricket squares
- 2 Bowling greens
- 10 Tennis courts
- 4 Children's play areas, including
one Adventure playground
- 1 Roller skating area
- 1 Hall with stage and seating
accommodation for approximately
100 persons.

1969

VITAL STATISTICS - NUMBERS

	SOUTHWICK URBAN DISTRICT			ENGLAND AND WALES (TOTAL)
	Males	Females	Total	
ESTIMATED MID-YEAR HOME POPULATION	-	-	11,360	48,826,800
LIVE BIRTHS				
Total	58	60	118	797,542
Legitimate	53	53	106	730,500
Illegitimate	5	7	12	67,042
STILLBIRTHS				
Total	1	1	2	10,662
Legitimate	1	1	2	9,555
Illegitimate				1,107
TOTAL LIVE AND STILLBIRTHS				
Total	59	61	120	808,204
Legitimate	54	54	108	740,055
Illegitimate	5	7	12	68,149
DEATHS OF INFANTS				
under 1 year of age				
Total	1	2	3	14,397
Legitimate	1	2	3	12,694
Illegitimate				1,703
under 4 weeks of age				
Total	1	1	2	9,603
Legitimate	1	1	2	8,494
Illegitimate				1,109
under 1 week of age				
Total	1	1	2	8,232
Legitimate	1	1	2	7,266
Illegitimate				966
DEATHS - ALL AGES	94	79	173	579,463

VITAL STATISTICS - RATES

1969

	SOUTHWICK URBAN DISTRICT	ENGLAND AND WALES
LIVE BIRTH RATES, ETC.	-	-
Livebirths per 1,000 home population (crude rate)	10.4	16.3
Area comparability factor	1.14	1.00
Local adjusted rate	11.9	16.3
Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate	.73	1.00
Illegitimate live births as percentage of all live births	10	8
STILLBIRTH RATE		
Stillbirths per 1,000 total live and still births	17	13
INFANT MORTALITY RATES		
Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births	25	18
Deaths of legitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 legitimate live births	28	17
Deaths of illegitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 illegitimate live births		25
Neonatal mortality rate		
Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births	17	12
Early neonatal mortality rate		
Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births	17	10
Perinatal mortality rate		
Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined, per 1,000 total live and still births	33	23
DEATHS RATES, ETC. - ALL AGES		
Deaths per 1,000 home population (crude rate)	15.2	11.9
Area comparability factor	.82	1.00
Local adjusted rate	12.5	11.9
Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate	1.05	1.00

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1969 IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF SOUTHWICK

CAUSE OF DEATH	SEX	TOTAL ALL AGES	UNDER 4 WEEKS	AGE IN YEARS					75 AND OVER
				1	5	15	25	35	
B19(1) MALIGNANT NEOPLASM, BUCCAL CAVITY ETC.	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B19(3) MALIGNANT NEOPLASM, STOMACH	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B19(4) MALIGNANT NEOPLASM, INTESTINE	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B19(5) MALIGNANT NEOPLASM, LARYNX	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B19(6) MALIGNANT NEOPLASM, LUNG, BRONCHUS	M	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B19(7) MALIGNANT NEOPLASM, BREAST	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B19(9) MALIGNANT NEOPLASM, PROSTATE	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B19(10) LEUKAEMIA	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B19(11) OTHER MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B20 BENIGN AND UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS	M	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B22 AVITAMINOSIS, ETC.	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B27 HYPERTENSIVE DISEASE	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B28 ISCHAEMIC HEART DISEASE	M	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B29 OTHER FORMS OF HEART DISEASE	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B30 CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE	M	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B46(5) OTHER DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Classification of deaths. Deaths are classified under the 65 headings based on the International Abbreviated List (B List) which classification the Registrar General introduced in 1968. In 1969, 5 additional headings were included in the list.

Comparability of rates - births and deaths. By the use of the appropriate comparability factor, rates for one district can be compared with the crude rate for England and Wales or with the corresponding adjusted rate for any district for the year under consideration.

Deaths from Cardiovascular Disease. This was the commonest cause of death in Southwick 1969. It was the cause in 86 cases (43 Males, 43 Females), representing 49.7% of the deaths from all causes and giving a rate of 7.6 per 1,000 of the population.

Deaths from Cancer. Cancer was the second commonest cause of death in Southwick in 1969. The total of 45 deaths (26 Males, 19 Females) represented 26% of deaths from all causes. The death rate was 4 per 1,000 of the population.

Deaths from Diseases of the Respiratory System.

There were 25 deaths attributed to diseases in this group (15 Males, 10 Females), making them the ^{third} ~~fourth~~ commonest cause of death. They represented 14.4% of the total number of deaths, and a death rate of 2.2 per 1,000 of the population.

ESTIMATED POPULATION, BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE YEARS 1960 - 1969

YEAR	ESTIMATED POPULATION	NUMBER OF BIRTHS				INFANT DEATHS			
		Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total	Females	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total	Females
1960	11,740	72	75	147	2	4	6	76	64
1961	11,870	78	69	147	4	5	9	75	96
1962	11,870	77	66	143	5	4	9	73	101
1963	11,990	85	59	144	3	8	11	84	86
1964	11,970	80	65	145	10	8	18	73	64
1965	11,960	62	70	132	3	6	9	100	80
1966	11,900	59	74	133	4	7	11	83	86
1967	11,800	46	56	102	5	4	9	78	90
1968	11,510	57	64	121	7	6	13	84	87
1969	11,360	53	53	106	5	7	12	94	79
								1	1
								2	3

I N F E C T I O U S D I S E A S E S

The infectious diseases listed below are notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health under the provisions of the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968 and the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations 1968.

The infectious diseases now to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health are :-

Acute encephalitis	Ophthalmia neonatorum
Acute meningitis	Paratyphoid Fever
Acute poliomyelitis	Plague
Anthrax	Relapsing Fever
Cholera	Scarlet Fever
Diphtheria	Smallpox
Dysentery (amoebic or bacillary)	Tetanus
Infective Jaundice	Tuberculosis
Leprosy	Typhoid Fever
Leptospirosis	Typhus
Malaria	Whooping Cough
Measles	Yellow Fever

The diseases notified in 1969 with numbers is shown below. Certain of these were notified prior to the coming into operation of the new legislation.

Dysentery	1	Respiratory tuberculosis	1
Infective Jaundice	9	Scarlet Fever	13
Measles	26	Whooping Cough	3

Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations 1966. In accordance with these regulations 2 persons returning to Southwick from smallpox endemic areas were kept under surveillance for a period of 14 days since they were not in possession of a valid international certificate of vaccination against smallpox on arrival at London (Heathrow) Airport.

International Sanitary Regulations

In accordance with the International Sanitary Regulations, 73 International Vaccination Certificates were duly authenticated in 1969. These were for Smallpox and Cholera.

Infective Jaundice.

This is an infectious disease which appears to be on the increase and presents an important Public Health problem but unfortunately little advance has been made towards its solution.

It had been made notifiable in certain parts of the country prior to 1968 and then in order that progress could be made as to the aetiology of the disease it was made generally notifiable on 15th June, 1968.

During 1969, there were 9 notifications of Infective Jaundice. These cases were investigated but there were no definite findings.

-oOo-

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIONS DISEASES 1959 - 1969

Year	Injuries	Erysipelas	Food Poisoning	Infective Jaundice	Meningitis	Measles	Pneumonia	Puerperal Pyrexia	Poliomyelitis	Sore Throat Fever	Tuberculosis	Whooping Cough	
1959	5	6	12	-	-	280	6	4	18	1	18	1	18
1960	1	3	1	1	1	47	8	1	14	4	4	18	8
1961	1	1	3	1	1	188	6	2	4	1	1	12	8
1962	1	1	1	1	1	196	8	1	1	1	1	4	1
1963	2	1	1	1	1	196	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
1964	1	1	1	1	1	185	1	1	1	1	1	7	1
1965	1	1	1	1	1	18	1	1	1	1	1	12	1
1966	1	1	1	1	1	138	1	1	1	1	1	4	1
1967	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	9	1
1968	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	1
1969	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

The Brighton Corporation supplies all the houses in the District with a direct supply. (4,350 houses).

I am indebted to Mr. J.L. Fairbank, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E., Engineer and Manager, Brighton Corporation Water Department for the following information about the water supply of the District during 1969.

The water supply of the area has been satisfactory in quantity and quality.

Bacteriological examination of raw waters was made at weekly intervals in the Department's Laboratory and, when consideration of pollution present indicated an increased frequency was necessary, at daily intervals. The treated waters at all stations have been examined on a daily basis. The total number of raw and treated water samples examined from each of the Pumping Stations, together with a summary of the bacteriological results obtained is given below:

W A T E R	Number of samples examined	Number showing presence of Coliform organisms in 100 ml.	Number showing presence of E. Coli in 100 ml.	Number showing Coliform organisms absent from 100 ml.
Raw	517	106	64	411
Treated	3,261	6	1	3,255

Three of the treated water samples containing coliform organisms were obtained from Balsdean Pumping Station and were the direct result of replacing a washer on the sampling tap. The remaining three samples were from Falmer Pumping Station at a time when the raw water was polluted. The results indicated that contact time of water with chlorine was too short within the Station precincts and that an increased chlorine dose was necessary to obtain 100% kill in this time. It should be noted that samples taken at a point 600 yards along the main supplying this water were bacteriologically satisfactory. Owing to the pollution of the raw water at this Station samples were taken at daily intervals between 22nd October and 2nd December, 1969.

CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF SAMPLES OF WATER 1969

(Expressed in mgm. per litre)

Pumping Station	Turbidity	Colour (Hazen)	Taste	Odour	pH.	Alkalinity (CaCO_3)	Chlorides	Nitrogenous Albuminoid	Nitrogen Nitrogen	Nitrite Nitrogen	Oxygen Absorbed	Temporary Hardness	Permanent Hardness	Total Hardness (dried at 180°C)	Fluoride	
Mile Oak Pumping Station (raw)	3	Clear	Normal	Nil	7.55	182	27.3	Nil	0.013	Nil	4.25	0.08	182	35	217	284.0 <0.1
Shoreham Pumping Station (Chlorinated)	3	Clear	Normal	Nil	7.4	189.0	37.1	0.0480	0.020	Nil	5.9	0.10	189	55	244	321 <0.1
Sompting Pumping Station (raw)	3	Clear	Normal	Nil	7.35	193	26.1	Nil	0.022	Nil	4.7	0.10	193	35	228	309.0 <0.1

Abbreviated chemical examinations were made at weekly intervals throughout the year on all raw waters and general chemical and mineral examinations were completed on six samples of each of the Department's sources.

Bacteriological examinations together with chloramine determinations have been made on 873 samples of water from service reservoirs. Of this total 15 samples showed the presence of coliform organisms in low numbers.

A total number of 8,371 samples were examined during the year. Of these 3,044 were submitted from Worthing Water Department.

Since all water is obtained from the chalk, there is little likelihood of plumbo-solvent action and no evidence of such action is apparent.

Chlorination with post-ammoniation of all raw waters is practised continuously. In the event of any raw water showing evidence of bacterial pollution, sampling is increased to daily intervals and a survey of the catchment area is made in an effort to locate the cause of such pollution. In addition, if it is considered necessary, appropriate adjustment is made of those gas dosages used in the sterilisation process."

In the table on page 15 the results of general chemical and mineral examinations on samples of water from Mile Oak Pumping Station, Shoreham Pumping Station and Sompting Pumping Station respectively are shown.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The Portslade and Southwick Outfall Sewerage Board is the authority responsible for the disposal of foul sewage in the District. The whole of the District is served by a system of foul sewers discharging into the Sewerage Board's intercepting and tank sewers and from these by a controlled discharge out at sea. There is no treatment of the sewage.

At times of heavy intensity rain storms, exceptional amounts of surface water run off the Downs to District roads and measures have been taken jointly by this Council in conjunction with the Shoreham-by-Sea Urban District Council to deal with this problem by way of additional soakaways and surface water traps across bridle paths.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Refuse is collected by covered refuse collecting vehicles from every house in the District once a week and from each shop at a greater frequency as required. This frequency of collection is in no small way due to the adoption of work studied incentive schemes. Salvageable paper is also collected at the same time. All refuse is taken to the Refuse Disposal Plant at Halewick Lane, Sompting which is jointly used by the Worthing District Council, the Portslade, the Shoreham-by-Sea and the Southwick Urban District Councils. At the plant the refuse is discharged from the vehicles into a hopper and from this it passes on to a moving belt from which salvageable materials are separated out and the residue taken to pulverisers. The pulverised material is deposited in layers in the Halewick Valley.

The Engineer and Surveyor is responsible for the Refuse Collection Service. As regards Refuse Disposal, a Joint Committee comprising members of the constituent authorities meet quarterly.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The Council has provided and maintains public conveniences at the Beach, in the Cemetery and Recreation Grounds, at the Green and at Southwick Square for men and women, and at the rear of the Town Hall for women.

Wash hand basins and cold water only are available in the public conveniences at the Beach, in Southwick Recreation Ground and at Southwick Square.

DRAINAGE.

23 complaints were received regarding drainage. All related to private drains and were remedied by owners or occupiers.

1 Informal and 8 Statutory Notices were served.

DUSTBINS.

During the year 20 new dustbins were provided by householders following action by the department. On 13 occasions an Informal Notice under Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936 was necessary to secure compliance. Bins were also replaced at 15 business premises. No formal notice was necessary.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PEST ACT, 1949

The purpose of this Act is to make permanent provision for preventing loss of food by infestation. Under this Act, the Local Authority must take such steps as may be necessary to secure as far as practicable that their district is kept free from rats and mice and must keep such records and make such reports relating to their functions under this part of the Act as may be required by any directions given by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

In 1969, 136 complaints were received. Treatments were carried out by the Rodent Operator.

Below is a copy of the Annual Report on Rats and Mice submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for the year ended 31st December, 1969.

PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	5,178	-
2. a. Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	136	-
b. Number infested by (i) Rats (ii) Mice	104 30	-
3. a. Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	44	-
b. Number infested by (i) Rats (ii) Mice	8 1	-
SEWERS		
4. Were any sewers infested by rats during the year		YES

Rodent Control - Sewer treatment. In co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and by arrangement with the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, sewer treatments were carried out during July 1969. Only two "takes" were recorded, which shows the sewers to be in a satisfactory condition.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936 and 1961.

Common lodging houses. There are no common lodging houses in the district.

Provision of Mortuaries. There is no public mortuary in the District. By arrangement with Shoreham-By-Sea Urban District Council, prior to 1969, bodies have been received into the public mortuary at Shoreham-By-Sea.

In 1968 a scheme had been formulated for the sharing of mortuary facilities at Southlands Hospital, Shoreham-By-Sea by the Regional Hospital Board and the three Councils of Shoreham-By-Sea Urban District, Southwick Urban District and Chanctonbury Rural District.

This scheme which included upgrading of the mortuary at Southlands Hospital was accepted by all the authorities concerned and the work in connection with the scheme was completed in 1969.

During 1969 the number of bodies from Southwick received into the mortuary at Southlands Hospital was 20.

Pigeons. Section 74 of the Public Health Act 1961 empowers a local authority to deal with nuisances caused, within any built up area, by doves, pigeons, sparrows or starlings.

Pigeons continued to cause a nuisance in the district in 1969 and measures to deal with them were under consideration at the end of the year.

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

The only premises in respect of which a licence was granted (in 1968) in accordance with the Pet Animals Act 1951 (i.e. to keep a petshop) closed down in 1969.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

No factory in the District is registered under this Act.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Section 47 is one of the few sections of this Act which applies to a district council.

Section 47 gives permissive powers to an Urban or Rural District Council to apply to a court of summary jurisdiction for an order for the removal of a person to a hospital or other suitable place. The court may authorise detention for any period not exceeding 3 months and may from time to time by order make extension for further periods not exceeding three months.

This removal is against the persons will and takes away his or her liberty.

Fortunately, it was not necessary to take action under this section in 1969.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Since 1957, The Southwick Council has been one of the constituent authorities of the Hove, Portslade and Southwick Joint Committee on Atmospheric Pollution which was formed in that year.

The Joint Committee co-operates with the Ministry of Technology in its investigation of atmospheric pollution by having two gauges sited at different parts of the District for the collection of deposited matter - grit and dust. The contents of the gauges are analysed monthly by the Public Analyst and a copy of the report is sent to the Director of Warren Spring Laboratory, Ministry of Technology.

In 1969, the results at the site which monitors general deposits on the outskirts of the town were, with 3 exceptions, well below the range for gauges at this type of site. The results at the site monitoring a local industrial source in an area of low density housing were mainly within the range for this type of site.

CARAVAN AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

There are no caravan sites in the District and no licences in respect of individual caravans.

CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, 1961

This Act prohibits the sale or letting of heating appliances which are not fitted with such fireguards as are prescribed by the Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Regulations 1953, and the sale of oil heaters which do not comply with the Oil Heaters Regulations 1962.

Inspection of such goods was carried out during the year at the 3 establishments where they are sold, and they were found to comply with the Regulations.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

The Scrap Metal Dealers Act, 1964, which came into operation on 1st April 1965, requires that every local authority shall maintain a register of persons carrying on business in their area.

There are 5 scrap metal dealers on the register.

FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

This Act makes provisions in connection with the following :-

Composition and labelling of food and drugs.

Food unfit for human consumption

Hygiene in connection with sale etc. of food to the public

Milk and Dairies

Provision and Regulation of Markets

Registration of premises and licensing of vehicles etc. in connection with the sale of food.

Special provisions as to sale etc. of particular food

Slaughterhouses and Knackers Yards.

The Department has records of food businesses totalling 173, which are carried on at 92 food premises which are listed below :-

Bakers	2
Butchers	7
Catering Premises	8
Chemists	2
Confectioners	17
Dairies	1
Factory Canteens	5
Fishmongers	3
Fruiters	6
Grocers	13
Milk Shops	1
Mixed Shops	12
Off Licences	2
Public Houses	10
School Canteens	3

The above include premises registered in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955. Particulars of these are given later in the report.

THE FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

Regulation 16 This Regulation which relates to the provision of wash hand basins applied to all the premises in each of the categories on page 22. No certificates of exemption have been issued.

Regulation 19 This regulation which related to the provision of facilities for washing food and equipment applies to all the premises in each of the categories on page 22. No certificates of exemption have been issued.

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 make provisions relating to other matters of hygiene in food handling which include: protection of food from contamination; personal cleanliness; first aid materials; cleanliness and repair of food rooms etc.

Below is a table showing the contraventions of these Regulations found and remedied in 1969.

Regulation	Contravention	Found	Remedied*
6	Cleanliness of equipment etc,	4	5
8	Protection of food from contamination	11	11
14	Sanitary conveniences	12	12
16	Wash hand basins and hot water supply	8	9
17	First aid materials	7	7
18	Accommodation for clothing	4	4
19	Facilities for washing food and equipment	3	4
23	Cleanliness and repair of food rooms	31	33
24	Accumulations of refuse	17	17
2	Ventilation	2	-

* Includes some outstanding prior to 1969.

FOOD HYGIENE (MARKETS, STALLS AND
DELIVERY VEHICLES) REGULATIONS 1966
as amended

These Regulations which came into force on the 1st January, 1967, lay down requirements as to food hygiene in respect of markets, stalls and delivery vehicles.

7 inspections of vehicles were made during 1969.

There are no markets within the district.

REGISTERED FOOD PREMISES

Certain food premises have to be registered by the local authority in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. This section provides that no premises shall be used for:

- (a) the sale, or the manufacture for the purpose of sale, of ice-cream, or the storage of ice-cream intended for sale, or
- (b) the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale,

unless they are registered under this section for that purpose by the local authority.

In 1969 no new registrations were added to, or any deleted from the Council's Register. Below is shown the number of premises on the Register at the end of the year.

Premises registered for the manufacture
for the purpose of sale of ice cream -

Premises registered for the sale and/or
storage of ice cream 28

Premises registered for the preparation
or manufacture of sausages or potted,
pressed, pickled or preserved food
intended for sale 13

No contraventions of the provisions of Section 16 were found during the year.

FOOD COMPLAINTS

Powers to deal with food complaints are provided in Sections 2 and 8 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

During 1969, a number of complaints were received from persons who felt that they had been sold food which was unfit for human consumption. An investigation was made of these complaints and the vendors of the food in question were informed and invited to submit explanations.

Below are particulars of cases in respect of which the Council instituted proceedings in accordance with the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act 1955.

<u>Offence</u>	<u>Result</u>
Sold a Steak and Kidney pie in a mouldy condition. (Proceedings instituted 1968)	Fine of £15. 0. 0 Costs £10.10. 0
Sold a meat pattice containing a metal object	Fine of £25. 0. 0 Costs £ 9.14. 0
Sold a Scotch Egg which was in a mouldy condition	Fine of £15. 0. 0 Costs £15. 4. 0
Sold sausage rolls which were in a mouldy condition	Fine of £10. 0. 0 Costs £ 9.19. 0

Other complaints received in 1969 related to savoury minced steak; raspberry jam; loaf of white bread; can of peas; mixed nuts; bacon.

In the case of the raspberry jam the complaint was of mould growth around the neck of the jar which had not been opened by the purchaser. The Public Analyst reported that the contents of the jar were still under vacuum and in good condition but that the jar had not been well capped. The matter of the defective capping was taken up with the Importers.

The complaint in respect of the white loaf was of "foreign" matter in it. On examination by the Public Analyst it was his opinion that contamination from a previous baking of wholemeal flour bread must have occurred and there was no grease or other foreign matter. A letter was sent to the Company concerned.

The complaint regarding the mixed nuts related to weight deficiency and so was referred to the West Sussex County Council which is the Food and Drugs Authority.

The complaint about the savoury minced steak was not substantiated and, regarding the bacon which was said to be infested with maggots there was insufficient evidence.

A letter was sent to the Canners in respect of the complaint about the can of peas.

UNSTABLE FOOD

Section 9 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 relates to the examination and seizure of suspected food. An authorised officer of a Council may at all reasonable times examine any food intended for human consumption which has been sold, or is offered or exposed for sale, or is in the possession of, or has been deposited with or consigned to, any person for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale, and, if it appears to him to be unfit for human consumption, may seize it and remove it in order to have it dealt with by a Justice of the Peace.

No formal action was necessary under this section during the year, but requests were received from trades people for examination of suspected food. A list of foods found to be unfit for human consumption and voluntarily surrendered during 1969 is given below. (Total weight approximately 9 cwts.)

Nature of Foodstuffs	lbs.	ozs.
Butchers Meat	112	12
Chocolate spread		8
Chutney		8
Cooking Oil	1	4
Cream Rolls (Frozen)	4	-
Fish (Frozen)	1	12
Honey	1	-
Jam	26	-
Marmalade	1	-
Mousses (Frozen)	21	-
Pickles		10
Scampi (Frozen)		4
Toad-in-the-hole (Frozen)	1	-
Wet Fish	146	8
Canned Foods :		
Cream; Fish; Fruit; Fruit Drinks; Meat;		
Milk Puddings; Soup; Vegetables	635	3 $\frac{1}{4}$

ICE CREAM

27 samples of ice-cream were taken during the year and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for Methylene Blue Test.

Grade	I	11
Grade	II	12
Grade	III	3
Grade	IV	1

Grades I and II are satisfactory. Grades III and IV are unsatisfactory and in these cases repeat samples were taken and investigations were carried out with a view to locating faulty methods in the manufacture and handling.

MILK

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959 Local Authorities are required by the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, to keep a register of persons carrying on the trade of milk distributor and of all dairy premises other than dairy farms in their district. At the end of 1969 the following were registered:-

Milk distributors	26
Dairies	1

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963 and the Milk (Special Designation) (Amendment) Regulations 1965 In accordance with these Regulations all milk sold to the public must bear one of the special designations. The designations are:-

Untreated	Sterilised
Pasteurised	Ultra Heat Treated

and these milks must comply with prescribed tests according to the designation.

14 samples of Untreated Milk (farm bottled) were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for the Methylene Blue Test. 12 satisfied the test and 2 failed the test. The failed tests were reported to the Divisional Milk Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Biological Examination of Milk 14 samples of Untreated Milk (farm bottled) were sent for examination for the presence of the tubercle bacillus and the brucella organism. 12 of the samples gave negative results. In 2 cases the guinea pigs died and so no report was given as to the presence of *M. tuberculosis* or *Brucella abortus*.

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959 - Contraventions.

Three complaints were received of milk being sold in dirty milk bottles. The Council instituted proceedings in each case. Particulars of the offence and the result of the proceedings are shown below.

<u>Offence</u>	<u>Result</u>
Milk sold in a bottle to the surface of which was adherent material shown on examination to be concrete.	Fine of £5. 0. 0. Costs £9.19. 0.
Milk sold in a bottle to the surface of which was adherent a substance shown to be mortar.	Fine of £5. 0. 0. Costs £9.19. 0.
Milk sold in a bottle to the surface of which was adherent foreign matter.	Hearing of case in 1970.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958

There are no slaughterhouses in the District.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958.

No applications for licences under the above Act were received during 1969.

EGG PASTEURISATION

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the District.

POULTRY PROCESSING

There are no poultry processing premises in the District.

H O U S I N G

Local authorities have duties in relation to housing under the Public Health Acts 1936 and 1961 and the Housing Acts.

HOUSING ACT 1969. New legislation with regard to housing came into operation in 1969 with the passing of the Housing Act 1969. This Act includes provisions in relation to house improvement and repair, area improvement, houses in multiple occupation, slum clearance.

HOUSING ACT 1957 - Section 16. Following an official Representation by the Medical Officer of Health that the premises 35 Underdown Road was unfit for human habitation the owner, having prior to the coming into operation of the Housing Act 1969 indicated her intention of applying for an improvement grant, was invited by the Council to submit an application under the Housing Act 1969. This matter was still in hand at the end of 1969.

Section 42. Slum clearance has been dealt with under the Scheme of Comprehensive Development undertaken by the Council in 1956. The scheme involved the demolition of 390 dwellings and redevelopment to provide 365 units of accommodation. By the end of 1969 the number of units completed was 347.

Provision of Housing Accommodation. Below is a summary for 1969. The number of units completed and in the course of construction in 1969 by the Council and by private developers.

Council Housing

Number of units completed in 1969	28
Number of units under construction but not completed by 31.12.69.	0

Private Housing

Number of units completed in 1969	6
Number of units under construction	3

Housing Applications. Below are particulars for 1969. Applications for transfers between Council houses are not included.

1.	Number of applicants on Council's Housing Department's Register at 1st January 1969	222
2.	Number of applicants added to the Register in 1969	136
3.	Number of applicants rehoused in 1969 from slum clearance property and prefabricated dwellings	16
4.	Number of applicants rehoused in 1969 from general waiting list	64
5.	Number of applicants removed from Register in 1969 because rehoused privately, left district etc.	32
6.	Number of applicants on Register 31st December 1969	242

Improvement of houses and conversions. The Housing Act 1969 increased the amount of standard grant to £200 and the discretionary grant to £1,000 (£1,200 for conversions).

A survey of houses in the older part of the town was undertaken to ascertain the extent of the provision of standard amenities.

Out of 339 houses surveyed, 246 were found to have all the standard amenities; 38 to have amenities more than the reduced standard; and 54 to have amenities less than the reduced standard.

Following on this survey the recently published booklet by The Ministry of Housing and Local Government on Improvement Grants together with a circular letter was sent to the owners of the 54 properties mentioned above early in 1970.

In 1969 two Standard Grants and one Discretionary Grant were approved.

F A C T O R I E S
S H O P S -and - O F F I C E S

Under the Factories Act 1961, District Councils have certain responsibilities in connection with general health and welfare provisions in factories.

In the case of non-power factories i.e. where mechanical power is not used, the duties are concerned with the provisions relating to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, drainage of floors and sanitary conveniences.

In power factories, i.e. where mechanical power is used, the only duty of the District Council relates to sanitary conveniences, the other health provisions being the responsibility of H.M. Inspector of Factories who is also responsible in both types of factories for the requirement relating to the provision of suitable and sufficient lighting.

District Councils are also responsible for enforcing the provisions of the Act relating to Outwork, which is dealt with in Sections 133 and 134, Part VIII of the Factories Act. The classes of outwork to which the provisions relate are specified by Regulations made by the Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity.

Section 133 of the Factories Act requires the occupier of every factory, and every contractor employed by any such occupier in the business of the factory, to keep in prescribed form and manner lists showing the names and addresses of all persons employed by them as outworkers.

A copy of the list is required to be sent to the Local Authority where the factory is situated, and if the place of employment of the outworker is outside the district in which the factory is situated, the Council of that District is required to forward the name and address of any outworker to the appropriate District Council.

Section 134 of the Act applies to the employment of persons in unwholesome premises.

On the next two pages are tables showing the prescribed particulars which are required by Section 153 (1) of the Factories Act 1961, to be furnished by Medical Officers of Health in their Annual Reports with respect to matters under Parts I and VIII of that Act which are administered by the District Council.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of
the Factories Act, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspect- ions	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	1	1	-	-
ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	51	76	6	-
iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (exclud- ing outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	52	77	6	-

FACTORIES ACT 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of
the Factories Act 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which pro- secutions were instituted	
			Referred			
	Found	Reme- died	To, H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector		
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-	
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-	
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-	
Inadequate ventilation(S.4)	-	-	-	-	-	
Ineffective drain- age of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-	
Sanitary Convenien- ces (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-	
a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-	
b) Unsuitable or defective	6	6	-	-	-	
c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-	
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relat- ing to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-	
Total .	6	6	-	-	-	

FACTORIES ACT 1961 - PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK (Sections 133 and 134)

	Section 133	Section 134				
Nature of work	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel	32	-	-	-	-	-
) Making etc.						
) Cleaning						
) and						
) Washing						
Curtains and Furniture hangings	19	-	-	-	-	-
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	52	-	-	-	-	-

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

This Act, which makes provisions for securing the health, safety and welfare of the persons employed in these premises came into operation in 1964. The Public Health Inspector was appointed under Section 52 (1) of the Act to carry out the duties as part of his duties as a Public Health Inspector.

Following are tables and other particulars showing the operation of the Act during 1969.

TABLE A REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	Number newly registered during year	Total number registered at end of year	Number receiving one or more general inspections during the year
Offices	-	20	20
Retail Shops	2	58	58
Wholesale shops, warehouses	3	3	3
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	-	8	8
Fuel Storage depots	-	1	1
TOTALS	5	90	90

TABLE B

Number of visits of all kinds (including general inspections) to registered premises -

172

TABLE C

ANALYSIS BY WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES AT END OF YEAR

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed		
Offices		77	
Retail Shops		258	
Wholesale departments, warehouses		14	
Catering establishments open to the public		43	
Canteens		1	
Fuel Storage depots		1	
	TOTAL	394	Males - 152 Females - 242

Contraventions. Below is a list of contraventions of the Act found and remedied during 1969 :-

<u>Section</u>	<u>Contraventions</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u> *
6	Temperature	15	9
8	Lighting	2	2
9	Sanitary Conveniences	2	1
10	Washing Facilities	2	1
12	Accommodation for Clothing	3	3
16	Floors, passages and stairs	6	4
24	First-Aid	5	4
49	Registration	11	10
50	Information to Employees	12	7

* Includes some which had been found prior to 1969.

Exemptions. No exemptions have been granted or refused since the coming into operation of the Act.

Prosecutions. There were no prosecutions during 1969 and there have been none since the coming into operation of the Act.

Accidents. The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act requires the occupier to notify the Council of any accident occurring on the premises to which the Act applies, which causes the death of a person or disables him for more than three days from doing his usual work.

One accident was notified during the year and was investigated, but it was considered that there was insufficient evidence upon which to take any action.

The following is a summary of the work carried out by the Public Health Inspector during 1969. (Pages 37 - 40).

COMPLAINTS

317 complaints were received and dealt with. These were as follows:-

Accumulations	11
Atmospheric Pollution	11
Dogs	2
Drainage	23
Dustbins	17
Factories	4
Food Premises	2
Housing	13
Keeping of Animals	1
Miscellaneous	29
Noise	12
Pigeon Control	10
Public Conveniences	2
Rats and Mice	136
Storage and Disposal of Refuse	1
Unsound Food	32
Verminous Premises	11

Miscellaneous complaints include complaints relating to :

Wasps nests

Infestations other than
those concerning
verminous premises

Animals killed on the
roads or washed ashore

Fouling by cats

Overgrown land

INSPECTIONS AND VISITS BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1.	Atmospheric Pollution	130
2.	Dairies	38
3.	Dogs	10
4.	Factories	117
5.	Fairgrounds	3
6.	Food Premises	369
7.	Fumigations	11
8.	General Sanitation	
	(a) Accumulations	54
	(b) Drainage	250
	(c) Dustbins	100
	(d) Keeping of Animals	6
	(e) Public Conveniences	23
	(f) Public Houses	36
	(g) Verminous Premises	35
	(h) Storage and Disposal of Refuse in Blocks of Flats	8
9.	Housing	
	(a) Housing Acts	52
	(b) Public Health Acts	213
10.	Infectious Diseases and Food Poisoning	34
11.	Mobile Trades, delivery vans and milk tankers	7
12.	Miscellaneous	51
13.	Noise	58
14.	Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	172
15.	Outworkers	22
16.	Pet Animals	6
17.	Pigeon Control	16
18.	Rodent Control	141
19.	Sampling	42
20.	Unsound Food	15
		<hr/>
		2,019
	<u>INTERVIEWS</u>	505

HOUSING DEFECTS FOUND AND REMEDIED

Below are shown details of housing defects found and remedied, including some remedied in 1969 which were found previously.

<u>Defects</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u> *
Kitchen sinks	2	2
Drainage including guttering and down pipes	10	10
Defective walls (fractures etc.)	5	5
Roofs (leaking)	8	8
Broken or perished wall plaster	8	8
Broken or perished ceiling plaster	6	6
Dampness in walls	11	12
Defective floors (solid and suspended)	3	3
Defective doors	2	2
Defective window sashes and frames	17	18
Defective staircases	4	4
Lack of food storage accommodation	3	3
Defective water closet pans	1	1
Defective water closet structures	2	2
Defective glazing, putties and sashcords	13	13
Defective fireplaces	2	2
Defective chimney stacks	5	5
Defective stone sills	2	2
Defective paving	1	1
Defective hot water systems	1	1
Dry-rot	2	2

* As a result of the serving of Notices.

NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH DURING 1969

<u>Informal</u>	<u>Served</u>	<u>Complied with *</u>
Public Health Act 1936		
Section 39	1	1
Section 45	1	1
Section 56	2	1
Section 75	13	20
Section 93	9	8
Clean Air Act 1956		
Section 16	2	-
Factories Act 1961	6	5
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960	2	4
Housing Act 1957	4	3
Housing Act 1961	1	-
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963	26	18

Statutory

Public Health Act 1936		
Section 93	-	2
Public Health Act 1961		
Section 17	7	7
Section 18	1	1

* Includes notices served prior to 1969.

A P P E N D I X

SERVICES PROVIDED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES

Below is a summary of Services provided in the District by other authorities :

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

The National Health Service Act, 1946 makes provision for the following services :

Hospital and Specialist Services

(Part II of the Act)

The provision of hospital and specialist services in the District is the responsibility of the South West Regional Metropolitan Hospital Board. The Worthing Group Hospital Management Committee set up under this Board carries out the day-to-day administration of the hospitals which serve the District.

The names of these hospitals are :

Southlands Hospital	- General Hospital
Worthing Hospital	- General Hospital
Littlehampton Hospital	- General Practitioner Hospital
Swandeon Hospital	- Long-stay cases
Zachary Merton Hospital	- Maternity Hospital

Personal Health Services

(Part III of the Act)

These Services are provided by the West Sussex County Council :

1. The care of mothers and young children
2. Domiciliary midwifery
3. Home nursing
4. Health visiting
5. Vaccination and Immunisation
6. Ambulance service
7. Prevention of illness, care and after-care of persons suffering from illness
8. Home help

General Medical and Dental Services
(Part IV of the Act)

The National Health Services Executive Council is the authority responsible for exercising functions with respect to the provision of services under this part of the Act. The Executive Council operates from 175, Broyle Road, Chichester.

MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959

The Local Authority Services under this Act are provided by the West Sussex County Council.

The hospitals in the area providing treatment under the Mental Health Act are Graylingwell Hospital, Chichester; St. Francis Hospital, Haywards Heath; The Acre, Worthing.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

The West Sussex County Council as Welfare Authority provides a Welfare Service for the Aged and for Handicapped Persons.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The West Sussex County Council in its capacity as Local Education Authority, is responsible for the provision of the School Health Service.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

These are available for the examination of specimens and samples at:

The Public Health Laboratory, Brighton
Southlands Hospital Laboratory,
Shoreham-by-Sea
The Public Analysts Laboratory, Lewes

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